

5TH FLEET

Scenario Expansion Module

Contents:

Your 5TH FLEET scenario module package should contain:

- One 3.5" Floppy Disk
- Scenario Cards Packet
- Registration Card

Inside Minimum Requirements:

- PC compatible 386SX or better
- 4MB RAM or better for best results
- 3.5" HD Floppy Drive
- MS-DOS v5.0 or higher
- VGA Graphics Card
- Microsoft-compatible Mouse
- 1 MB of EMS and 590K Conventional Memory Available

To Install the new 5TH FLEET Scenarios:

This scenario module includes an installation program which decompresses the data from the diskette and transfers it to your hard drive. The 5TH FLEET game must be on your hard drive before you begin this installation. Once that's confirmed, follow the instructions below:

1. Make sure you have at least **2 MB** of free disk space on your hard drive. For saving games, make sure additional HD space is available.
2. Put the scenario disk into your floppy disk drive (**A** or **B**).
3. Type **A:** or **B:** (location of the Disk) then press the [ENTER] key.
4. Type **Install** then press the [ENTER] key.
5. Follow the on-screen prompts.

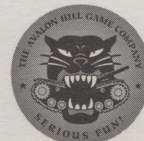


The Avalon Hill Game Company

DIVISION OF MONARCH AVALON, INC.

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SCENARIO 11

The Battle of Seychelles

The Second Russian Civil War had been long and bloody. When it finally ended four years ago, the nationalists under Admiral Yakimchik had emerged victorious. Millions of Russians who had stood firmly for democracy through three years of bitter warfare were forced to flee to western Europe and the United States. Meanwhile, the “Party of Mother Russia,” as the nationalists styled themselves, re-established the monarchy under 22-year old Czar Nicholas III (who had grown up in Brooklyn) and set up a new government in the Kremlin.

The first order of business on the nationalists’ agenda was to restore the Russian military to the size and stature it had maintained under the old communist regime. When this task had been completed to the satisfaction of the new leaders in the Kremlin, Russia embarked on a highly aggressive foreign policy. The Baltic States and the Ukraine were annexed into “greater Russia” and the republics of the Caucasus (including Chechnya), which had been granted independence in the late-1990’s by a then-liberal Russian government, were attacked and pillaged.

The western democracies were slow to react to the threat posed by an ultra-nationalist Russia. Distracted by overwhelming economic problems at home, and deceived by the Russian nationalists’ disingenuous diplomacy, the people of the United States and western Europe saw little to fear (and much to admire) in the new Russian czar. In the United States, Americans would not countenance a rebirth of the Cold War. Indeed, no politician could hold office for very long if he or she called for rearmament. Even after the nationalists’ victory in the Russian Civil War, the western democracies persisted in cutting defense spending drastically, continuing the pattern that had been in effect for 15 consecutive years. The annual slashing of the defense budget gutted and demoralized Western military forces—a fact that did not go unnoticed in the Kremlin.

Admiral Yakimchik, the de facto Russian dictator who holds a job title of “advisor” to Czar Nicholas, has always favored the Navy in the current Russian military renaissance. His career in the old Soviet Navy, in which he was a much beloved figure, had convinced him that sea power was by far the most effective means of forging Russian greatness in the 21st century. Soon after the nationalist victory in the



Civil War, he ruthlessly disposed of Russian generals who favored the creation of a huge army oriented to conventional ground operations in Europe. “It is in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, and not in Europe, where Russia will gain the respect of the world,” Yakimchik recently declared. His revitalized navy is now a true “blue water fleet.”

Throughout history, Russians have always sought access to warm water ports, and Yakimchik has made no secret of the fact that he intends to fulfill that dream. However, only when Russian diplomats turned aggressively to the Middle East in pursuit of this goal did western diplomats take serious notice of the threat.

GAME LENGTH

6 turns (2 days)

COMPLEXITY

Medium

Russia's first priority was to establish a strong military presence in the western Indian Ocean. From there they could threaten western shipping routes to the Persian Gulf and access to the Suez Canal by way of the Red Sea. Last year, the KGS (essentially the KGB under a new label) brought down the tottering governments of Yemen and Somalia by engineering bloodless coups and installing pro-Russian governments. The old Soviet naval bases at Aden and on Socotra Island were hastily rebuilt and enlarged. Meanwhile, the "Old Port" in Mogadishu was turned into a giant Russian naval base. Early this year, a KGS-inspired "popular revolution" exploded in the Seychelles, an island nation 1,000 miles east of Kenya. Russian workers are in the process of converting the Seychelles international airport into a military airfield capable of handling Tu-26 Backfire bombers.

Despite the logistical difficulties in maintaining military forces so far from Russia, Yakimchik has succeeded in challenging the traditional western military dominance of the region. But the final piece of his master plan was not implemented until last month. For decades, Yakimchik had observed the west's sensitivity to affairs in the Persian Gulf, so it was in this region that he knew he could create an artificial crisis which would force the west to respond on Russia's terms. By convincing the Iranians to close the Strait of Hormuz four weeks ago, Yakimchik correctly calculated that the outcry in the popular American media would force the US to take action before its armed forces were ready. When the Americans arrived in the Indian Ocean, Yakimchik would have a surprise waiting for them.

FORCES: Green Player

Four squadrons of a US Marine Corps air wing have been hastily deployed to Mombasa, Kenya. A single USMC AV-8B Harrier squadron is stationed at Diego Garcia along with a US Navy P-3C patrol squadron. About 50 French and British fighters and patrol aircraft have recently been transferred to Djibouti. The carrier *Abraham Lincoln*, accompanied by four cruisers and destroyers, has recently rounded the Cape of Good Hope and is sailing northward along the east African coast. A French battle group, consisting of six warships (including the carrier *Clemenceau*) is located in the Gulf of Aden. One French and two American submarines are reportedly on station somewhere within the region.

OBJECTIVES: Green Player

Destroy as many Russian units as possible. Also, destroy the Russian airfields at Aden, Ras Karma (on Socotra Island), Mogadishu, and Victoria (in the Seychelles).

FORCES: Red Player

About 60 long-range Badger and Backfire bombers are deployed at Ras Karma (on Socotra Island) and at Aden, supported by three fighter squadrons and electronic warfare/reconnaissance aircraft. Three fighter squadrons are stationed at Mogadishu; two fighter squadrons are deployed in the Seychelles. One task force, including the carrier *Admiral Kuznetsov*, is sailing somewhere near the Seychelles. A supporting battle group, centered on the carrier *Varyag*, has just departed the naval anchorage at Socotra. Six submarines (including one of the giant *Oscar*-class) are reportedly deployed within the area.

OBJECTIVES: Red Player

Destroy as many US, British, and French units as possible. Also, destroy the US and French airfields at Mombasa, Djibouti, and Diego Garcia.

SCENARIO 12

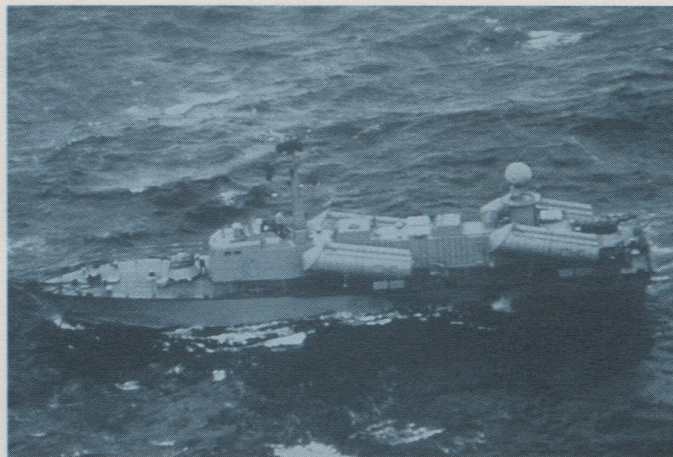
The Battle of the Gulf

Only two months after the inauguration of the new American President in January 2005, the State Department released a startling new policy declaration. Labeled the “Doctrine for a New Century,” the document stated that political affairs in the Persian Gulf would no longer be considered of vital interest to the United States. In part, this dramatic American policy change was triggered by the successful development of the highly efficient synthetic fuel Acetol (known popularly as “Hopkins Juice” because it was invented in the labs of Johns Hopkins University).

In reality, however, the American military was no longer capable of conducting large-scale operations in the Gulf. After fifteen consecutive years of budget cuts and a bloody six-month war in Korea four years ago, US armed forces had become hollow and demoralized. American servicemen and women were even further dismayed when the new President announced the deepest defense cuts since the end of World War II. In part, these cuts called for the US Navy to be reduced to five aircraft carrier battle groups.

Capitol Hill opponents of the President fought these cuts vigorously on the floor of the House and Senate. Declaring that Acetol could not possibly be produced in large enough quantities for widespread public use for ten or fifteen years, lawmakers attacked the Doctrine for a New Century as unrealistic and destabilizing. They declared that if the United States was still to be dependent on Middle East oil for the next decade, it should be willing to defend the means of obtaining it. Furthermore, they were convinced that the economies of western Europe and Japan—which were even more dependent on Middle East oil than the United States—would go into a tailspin once American influence within the region waned.

The President responded to his critics by stating that he would never fully abandon America’s allies in the Middle East. Although US Navy aircraft carriers would no longer routinely be deployed to the theater, he declared, he would maintain at least two frigates on a semi-permanent basis in Bahrain, along with an AWACS detachment in Saudi Arabia and a mechanized infantry company in Kuwait. According to the President’s detractors, however, these forces were purely symbolic and served no useful military purpose whatsoever. Moreover,



the President’s feeble efforts to encourage the friendly Gulf states to defend themselves were going nowhere.

Only ten months after the release of the Doctrine for a New Century, Iran decided to test American resolve. Although relations between Iran and the United States had steadily improved since the turn of the century, Iranian nationalists made no secret of the fact that they wished to dominate the region by controlling access to the Persian Gulf via the Strait of Hormuz. In part the Iranian policy was driven by a lingering hatred of its neighbor Iraq, with which it had engaged in a bloody war in the 1980’s. But even more appealing to the Iranians was the chance to humiliate the oil-rich Gulf states, which were viewed by Tehran as traitors to Islam.

GAME LENGTH

3 turns (1 day)

COMPLEXITY

Low

Recently the Iranian government decided to close the Strait of Hormuz by force. To carry out this plan, the Iranian Navy has been ordered to launch a surprise attack next week to neutralize the small navies of Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates. The Iranian Navy has recently been considerably strengthened by the addition of six fast patrol boats and a modern frigate “on loan” from the Russian Navy.

The CIA has gained definitive intelligence of the impending surprise attack, and the Arab navies have been placed on high alert. The two US Navy frigates of the “Middle East Force” on station off Bahrain have been directed to support the Gulf states’ navies should the Iranians attack. A Pakistani diesel submarine currently on a routine deployment in the Gulf of Oman has been ordered to commence offensive operations against Iranian shipping should hostilities break out. Meanwhile, an American carrier battle group at Norfolk is being readied for sea, but it will not arrive in the theater for three or four weeks.

FORCES: Green Player

The navies of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates, consisting mostly of small patrol boats, have recently put to sea. A task group of two US Navy frigates has just left harbor in Bahrain. A Pakistani submarine is reportedly on station somewhere in the Gulf of Oman.

OBJECTIVES: Green Player

Destroy as many Iranian and Russian units as possible.

FORCES: Red Player

Three groups of Iranian fast patrol craft are at sea in the Persian Gulf. Two task forces composed of frigates are operating in the Gulf of Oman near the entrance to the Strait of Hormuz. A group of Russian warships on loan to the Iranian Navy is located somewhere off the southwestern coast of Pakistan. It is reported that a single Iranian submarine of the *Kilo*-class is at sea in the Persian Gulf.

OBJECTIVES: Red Player

Destroy as many enemy units as possible.

SCENARIO 13

Russian Civil War

Following the disastrous defeat of the Russian Navy in the Six Week War, Russian society has been thrown into chaos. Thousands of Russians who had fled their homeland following the nationalists' victory in the Civil War have returned to Russia and are vociferously calling for a return to democracy. An underground democratic movement has embarked on a war of urban terrorism, and hard-line nationalists are responding in kind. Meanwhile the Russian economy has collapsed, and there is fear of widespread starvation during the upcoming winter.

Last week the situation worsened when a fanatical member of a democratic terrorist group assassinated Admiral Yakimchik, the de facto dictator of Russia, just outside the Kremlin. Fearing for his life, the 22-year old Czar Nicholas III hastily abdicated and fled to Tahiti the following day. While being transported under heavy guard to a gulag, Yakimchik's assassin was beaten to death by a mob of nationalist skinheads while the nation watched in horror on live television. The country stood on the brink of its third Civil War in less than 100 years.

In the Indian Ocean the remnants of Admiral Yakimchik's once-proud "Imperial Southern Fleet" heard the news from home and promptly mutinied. Pro-nationalist naval officers were thrown overboard and "seamen's democratic committees" were appointed to run the ships. The mutineers asked for and received permission from the government of France to anchor and refuel at the French base in Djibouti. They would not return to Russia, they declared, until democracy was restored. Meanwhile, Russian Air Force personnel in sympathy with the mutineers seized control of the airfields on Socotra Island and at Aden.

In Moscow, General Tropynin, Yakimchik's successor, vowed to teach the mutineers a lesson. He issued immediate orders that sailors suspected of disloyalty to the nationalist government be brought to trial and shot if proven guilty. He then directed all Russian Navy ships in the Northern and Black Sea Fleets to sail with all possible speed to the Indian Ocean. A large force of loyal Russian sailors responded enthusiastically to Tropynin's directive, and a substantial task force—including two aircraft carriers—was promptly dispatched for the south. When this force arrived in the theater, it was ordered to capture the mutineers and bring them back to Russia for trial and inevitable execution.



Tropynin did not believe that the mutineers would dare to resist an attack by an overwhelming force of fellow Russians. However, Tropynin did not take France's open support of the Russian mutineers into account. In Paris, the President of France firmly declared that any attempt to arrest the mutineers by nationalist sailors would result in the severance of diplomatic ties between Russia and France. Furthermore, should the nationalist fleet fire upon the mutineers' ships, French armed forces in the Gulf of Aden and Djibouti would offer direct military support to the rebels.

Emboldened by French support, the Russian mutineers prepared for battle. They were sobered by the fact that they would be fighting their own countrymen—many of whom were shipmates in the old Navy. However, they also realized that their actions in the upcoming engagement, if successful, would be a decisive act in the restoration of democracy at home.

GAME LENGTH
5 turns (1 day, 16 hrs)

COMPLEXITY
Low

FORCES: Green Player

A Russian pro-democracy battle group centered on the nuclear-powered battle-cruiser *Admiral Nakhimov* has sailed from Djibouti and is located in the eastern portion of the Gulf of Aden. The submarine *Rykov* is patrolling somewhere off the coast of Socotra Island. Six regiments of pro-democracy fighters are deployed at the Aden and Ras Karma airfields. A French battle group, including the carrier *Clemenceau*, is situated near Djibouti and is supported by a single nuclear submarine. A French Mirage F1 fighter squadron is deployed at Djibouti.

OBJECTIVES: Green Player

Destroy as many Russian nationalist units as possible. In addition, prevent Russian nationalist forces from ending the battle in the Gulf of Aden Zone.

FORCES: Red Player

A large Russian nationalist battle group, including two aircraft carriers, has arrived from the Atlantic and is located somewhere east of Socotra island. Two nuclear-powered submarines have accompanied the task force and are currently patrolling in the theater, searching for pro-democracy vessels. A large nationalist air wing, including a regiment of 24 Russian Navy Backfire bombers, has been deployed to the Mogadishu airfield.

OBJECTIVES: Red Player

Destroy as many French and Russian pro-democracy units as possible. Destroy the airfields at Aden, Ras Karma, and Djibouti. Russian nationalist surface and submarine units must attempt to end the battle in the Gulf of Aden Zone.

SCENARIO 14

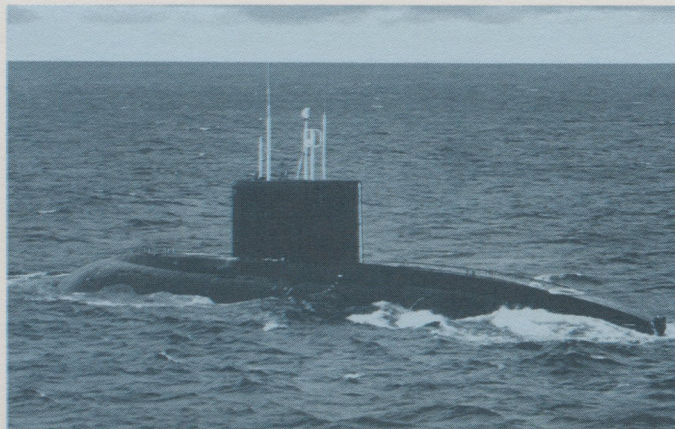
Commando Raid on Diego Garcia

Last month the President received astounding intelligence from the CIA: Saddam Hussein had gotten hold of two submarines. American agents in the Middle East had learned that the Iraqis had bartered with the new democratic government in Tehran and had obtained two Iranian *Kilo*-class diesel submarines, built in Russia in the early 1990's, in exchange for a pullback of Iraqi armed forces from the vital Shatt al Arab waterway at the head of the Persian Gulf.

More than a decade after the end of the Persian Gulf War of 1991, Saddam still holds the reins of power in Iraq despite continuous economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations and covert attempts by the CIA to trigger a coup among the power élite in Baghdad. Furthermore, Saddam still openly covets Kuwait and the oil fields of eastern Saudi Arabia. He has rebuilt his armed forces to levels even greater than in 1990 and is waiting for the right moment to strike.

Saddam's military advisors have warned him that no military attack against Kuwait and Saudi Arabia can succeed unless the ability of the Americans to reinforce the Persian Gulf can be neutralized. According to the Iraqi strategists, the best means of impairing the strategic mobility of the American armed forces is to launch two major "special operations" prior to the commencement of a conventional attack on the Gulf states. First, infiltrate commandos and suicide bombers into Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and order them to destroy the airfields and ports which can handle large American transport aircraft and cargo ships. Second, land commando teams by submarine to destroy the key American Indian Ocean base at Diego Garcia and all the pre-positioned cargo ships anchored there. Should these two objectives be fully accomplished, Saddam's advisors have promised that the Americans will be virtually impotent in the opening weeks of an Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Saddam was in full agreement with his advisors, and several days ago he gave his approval to initiate these daring plans. Yesterday, Iraqi commandos and suicide bombers struck at targets throughout Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Dozens of parked aircraft were destroyed in their hangers and runways were rendered unusable for weeks. Port facilities and oil refineries on the east coast of Saudi Arabia were heavily damaged.



Meanwhile, Saddam's two new submarines are in transit to the remote Chagos Archipelago with orders to drop off commando teams after dark near the American base on Diego Garcia. One commando team will seek to destroy the large American airfield on the island; the other team has orders to blow up the five maritime pre-positioning ships (MPS) anchored at Diego Garcia and to render the harbor facilities useless.

American intelligence was caught completely by surprise by Saddam's commandos in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Fortunately for the American agents, one Iraqi commando was captured after the attack on the Saudi port of Al Jubayl—despite specific orders from Saddam that no commando should be taken alive. After vigorous interrogation, the Iraqi revealed the full details of the Diego Garcia commando operation.

GAME LENGTH

12 Turns (4 days)

COMPLEXITY

Low

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon immediately warned the Commander-in-Chief, Central Command (CINCCENT) of the impending commando attack. A group of US Navy destroyers, frigates and nuclear submarines from the 7th Fleet, which had recently been on exercises with the Indian Navy in the Bay of Bengal, has been ordered to sail to Diego Garcia with all possible speed. CINCCENT's mission, received directly from the President this morning, is to sink or capture the two Iraqi submarines, whatever the cost.

FORCES: Green Player

A US Navy P-3C Orion patrol squadron is stationed at Diego Garcia. Two nuclear submarines of the *Los Angeles*-class are reportedly on patrol in the vicinity of the Chagos Archipelago and the Maldives Islands. Five frigates and destroyers are at sea in the waters around Diego Garcia.

OBJECTIVES: Green Player

Destroy the Iraqi submarines *Larak* and *Tareq*.

FORCES: Red Player

The ex-Iranian submarines *Larak* and *Tareq* (their new Iraqi names are not known) have separated somewhere in the Arabian Sea and are reportedly approaching Diego Garcia from different directions.

OBJECTIVES: Red Player

At least one of the Iraqi submarines must reach Diego Garcia.

IMPORTANT!

When playing the **computer**, let the computer be the **Red Player**.

SCENARIO 15

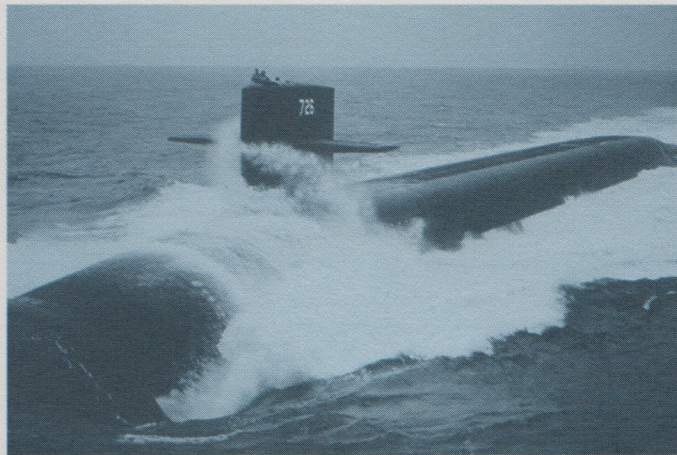
The Enemy Below

One of the most startling developments in American political history occurred in the presidential election of 2004. That November, American voters disenchanted with the traditional party system elected a new President from a party known simply as “America First.” Despite the party’s youth—it was established only in 1999—its victory in the 2004 election was overwhelming. Furthermore, the party seized control of both houses of Congress by substantial majorities.

America First has a simple credo: “Don’t mess with the Founding Fathers.” The new President speaks frequently of a “new America” modeled on the principles of George Washington: a country marked by economic self-sufficiency, thriving commerce, a powerful but flexible central government, and—most important of all—no entangling alliances with foreign powers. The President’s detractors (of whom there are few) repeatedly point out that the world in 2004 is a far more explosive place than it was in 1787. However, the American voters, disgusted by the bluster and inefficiency of the Democrats and Republicans, have embraced the new party wholeheartedly.

One of America First’s basic tenets is isolationism. “America will not be the world’s benefactor, nor its policeman,” the President recently stated. He has successfully reversed the negative balance of trade that had crippled the American economy for decades. He has attempted to reduce America’s dependence on Middle East oil by dramatically increasing the number of nuclear power plants and by freely granting offshore drilling rights to dozens of oil companies. He has completely withdrawn US military personnel from foreign stations and has significantly reduced the armed forces in size. (However, being an ex-Marine aviator, he has not cut the US Marine Corps budget.)

The new American policy created a power vacuum in the Persian Gulf. After the departure of the Americans, the Saudi Arabian monarchy was crippled by its inability to reconcile western influences with a growing Islamic fundamentalist movement. Iraq, still under the domination of Saddam Hussein, was impotent after successive defeats in the Persian Gulf War of 1991 and the war with Turkey in 1999. Iran, weakened by more than two decades of ostracism by the international community, was near economic collapse.



Into this power vacuum stepped a newly revitalized Russia. Pouring billions of rubles into the Iranian economy and forging a military alliance with Iran, the Russians have obtained the use of Iranian bases in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. Coupled with their existing bases in Yemen and on Socotra Island, the Russians now can control access to both the Strait of Hormuz and the southern approaches to the Suez Canal. With no American military forces in the theater to act as a deterrent, the Russians quickly established themselves as the strongest power within the region.

A test of the new American President’s resolve occurred when Iran and Russia went to war with Pakistan over the disputed coastal region of Baluchistan on the northern shore of the Gulf of Oman. Resolving to close off

GAME LENGTH

9 turns (3 days)

COMPLEXITY

Medium

all access to Pakistan by sea, Russian naval forces, including a large fleet of submarines, have implemented a close blockade of the Pakistani coast. All ships attempting to pass through this blockade, including neutral ships, have been attacked. To make matters even more explosive, Russian submarine captains suddenly and inexplicably exceeded their orders and began to attack American, European, and Indian merchant ships well beyond the Russians' stated "exclusion zone" off the Pakistani coast.

When a Greenpeace environmental study ship was recently sunk with great loss of life in the Arabian Sea, the new American President was forced to take action. Despite his firm isolationist beliefs, he asked for and received a UN resolution calling for military action to maintain freedom of the seas in the Indian Ocean. Even after this resolution was passed, Russian submarines continued to attack neutral ships, leading diplomats to believe that the Russians were seeking to dominate the western Indian Ocean rather than simply to maintain a blockade of Pakistan.

The United States and the nations of western Europe are now preparing to send a huge joint naval task force to the Indian Ocean in the hopes of forcing the Russians to back down. Readyng this task force for sea, however, is a monumental undertaking given the lack of preparedness among the western navies since the turn of the century. Indeed, the task force is not expected to sail for three weeks. However, the UN has managed to organize an international force of submarines, including boats from the United States, Britain, France, and Australia. This fleet of nine subs (accompanied by several US and French frigates, which had already been on station in the Indian Ocean) has almost arrived in the theater. Their mission is to attack Russian submarines demonstrating hostile intent and to ensure the safety of merchant shipping in the western Indian Ocean.

FORCES: Green Player

American, French, and Indian squadrons of reconnaissance aircraft at Diego Garcia, Masirah, Djibouti, and Bombay have received orders from United Nations Command to commence patrols in search of Russian submarines in the western Indian Ocean. Three frigates, American and British, have arrived in Bahrain and are refueling. Two additional American frigates have just refueled in the Seychelles and are heading for the Arabian Sea. A French surface group stationed at Djibouti is ready for sea. Nine United Nations submarines from several different nations are sailing as fast as possible for the Arabian Sea to support and protect the dozens of helpless American, European, and Indian merchant ships within the region which have been caught in the middle of the crisis.

OBJECTIVES: Green Player

Destroy as many Russian surface units and submarines as possible, and prevent Russian submarines from ending the battle in the Gulf of Oman, North Arabian Sea, or South Arabian Sea Zones. Also, allied slow convoys (SC) must reach Bombay, Muscat, Djibouti, or Karachi.

FORCES: Red Player

The Russians have deployed squadrons of patrol aircraft at Aden, Ras Karma, Bandar 'Abbas, and Al Mukalla. A small Russian surface task group of two frigates is maintaining a blockade of the Pakistani coast in the northern part of the Arabian Sea. Another Russian task group of two frigates has just departed the naval base on Socotra Island. At least six Russian submarines are reported to be on patrols in the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman.

OBJECTIVES: Red Player

Destroy as many enemy surface units and submarines as possible, particularly enemy slow convoy (SC) units. Russian submarines must end the battle in the Gulf of Oman, North Arabian Sea, or South Arabian Sea Zones.

SCENARIO 16

Russo-Indian War

For more than a decade after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the survival of democracy in Russia had appeared doubtful. Soon after the turn of the century, however, the Russian political system stabilized under Vladimir Oppokov, the charismatic new Russian president. Within one year of taking office, Oppokov rid Russia of organized crime, established the ruble as a stable and respected international currency, and sustained and enlarged the country's commitment to capitalism. Named by Fortune magazine as its "Capitalist of the Year," Oppokov pointed out that Moscow now had more McDonald's and Burger Kings than Washington D.C.

Oppokov's Russia is currently on excellent diplomatic terms with the west. Indeed, as a full-fledged member of NATO and the European Union, Russia now maintains closer bonds with the United States and western Europe than at any other time in its history. In large measure these close ties were forged by Oppokov's unflinching support (some say rescue) of NATO during the recent Second Persian Gulf War. When NATO's mostly-American landing force was bottled up at Bandar 'Abbas during the invasion of Iran, Oppokov directed the Russian Navy to help deliver supplies to the beleaguered beachhead and directed the Russian Army to open a second front in northern Iran. This act instantly relieved pressure on NATO forces in the Persian Gulf and caused Iran to seek an armistice five weeks later.

Although Russia's acceptance in western diplomatic circles has dramatically increased, its reputation among Third World countries has deteriorated markedly. To the Iranians it is now Russia rather than the United States that is labeled the "Great Satan." During the Second Gulf War, Russia supported its naval operations in the Indian Ocean by establishing two temporary bases in the Maldives Islands, an act which greatly angered the Indian government. After the close of the war, a diplomatic crisis erupted when Oppokov stated that two permanent Russian bases would soon be constructed in Sri Lanka. The Prime Minister of India declared that this "would be tantamount to an act of war against the Indian government," but Oppokov did not back down. He stated that the bases were needed to support Russia's permanent naval task force in the Persian Gulf and had no hostile intent against India. Three weeks ago, Russian workers arrived in Sri Lanka and construction of the bases began in earnest.



Russo-Indian relations worsened when a territorial dispute between India and Indonesia recently flared up over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which are currently under Indian sovereignty. When an Indian submarine sunk an Indonesian frigate off of Car Nicobar island last week with great loss of life, world opinion turned decidedly against India. In its new role as a major Indian Ocean power, Russia lent its wholehearted support to Indonesia.

The Indian government views the current crisis as a purely regional dispute, and has declared that direct Russian support of Indonesia is "intolerable." The Prime Minister of India is convinced that Oppokov's blunt new diplomacy in the Indian Ocean is aimed simply at establishing Russia as the primary power within the region at the expense of India. He has persuaded the Indian govern-

GAME LENGTH

7 turns (2 days, 8 hrs)

COMPLEXITY

Medium

ment that India's national honor is at stake over this issue. It appears likely that India will declare war on Russia in a matter of days. Naval forces on both sides are preparing for battle.

FORCES: Green Player

The Indian Air Force has twelve combat-ready air squadrons at Vishakapatnam, Cochin, Bombay, Port Blair (in the Andaman Islands), and Car Nicobar (in the Nicobar Islands). A naval task force, including the aircraft carrier *Viraat*, has departed Bombay and is currently somewhere off the west coast of India. A second task force, including the carrier *Vikrant*, is on station off the east coast. Four small flotillas of corvettes and fast patrol craft have left harbor and are scouting for Russian warships. Six Indian Navy diesel submarines are currently at sea.

OBJECTIVES: Green Player

Destroy as many Russian units as possible.

FORCES: Red Player

Russian fighter and reconnaissance aircraft are deployed at Male Atoll (in the Maldives), Ras Karma (on Socotra Island), and Yangon (formerly Rangoon) in Myanmar (formerly Burma). Two carrier battle groups are located somewhere south of India. Three submarines, including one of the giant *Oscar*-class, are on patrol within the theater.

OBJECTIVES: Red Player

Destroy as many Indian units as possible. Also, destroy or damage any or all of the following airfields: Bombay, Vishakapatnam, Cochin, Port Blair, and Car Nicobar. (The airfields are listed in order of their target priority.)

SCENARIO 17

Raid on the Maldives

It has been more than three years since the war between the United States and Russia in the Indian Ocean ended. Military historians have labeled the conflict the “Phony War” because not a single person on either side was killed. (Actually that is not strictly true; a US Navy petty officer was electrocuted when his computer, which had been infected by a secret Russian computer virus, overloaded and exploded during a typhoon.) The war had been triggered when the Americans tried to expand their military facilities in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean in order to support the US Army’s V Corps, which had recently been transferred from Germany to Kuwait on a permanent basis.

The Russians had established two small military airfields on the Maldives Islands in the late 1990’s, but at the direct orders of the President of the United States, the CIA engineered a coup in the Maldives which deposed the pro-Russian government in favor of a pro-American one. Following the coup, the US Marine Corps dispatched two Marine expeditionary units (MEU) to the Maldives, seized the Russian airfields without a fight, and enlarged them for use by American combat aircraft. An angry Russian government immediately declared war on the United States. The Russians attempted to implement a blockade around the Maldives to starve out the Marines, but they did not have nearly enough surface warships and submarines to carry out this task. In reality, neither side fired at the other throughout the six-week war, although low-flying Russian aircraft based in Sri Lanka occasionally buzzed the Marine base on Addu Atoll. Indeed, about the only successful military action carried out by the Russians during the six-week war was the destruction of the US Navy’s ship-board computer system by means of the aforementioned computer virus. A recent article in the *Navy Times* has declared that the Navy has still not recovered from that bug.

In the three years since the end of the “conflict,” the Americans have sharply cut back on their military deployments to the Indian Ocean. Only a single Marine Corps battalion provides the garrisons for each of the fourteen islands in the Maldives occupied by the Americans. Elements of a single Marine air wing are stationed at the Male Atoll and Addu Atoll airfields. Most significantly, the US Navy has recently decided to halt the regular deployment of car-



rier battle groups to the Maldives due to the plummeting morale and low reenlistment rates of sailors who had been forced to undertake nine-month cruises to that desolate area of the world. According to the new Chief of Naval Operations, carrier battle groups will deploy to the Maldives in the future “only in times of need.”

It did not take long for the Russians to take advantage of American complacency. Noting that the American media was devoting more attention to Disney’s proposed “Island Paradise Magic Kingdom” theme park on Addu Atoll than to the security of its Marines there, the Russian General Staff has formulated a daring scheme to re seize their two airfields in the Maldives. As unobtrusively as possible, a powerful fleet and air force has deployed to Sri Lanka.

GAME LENGTH
5 turns (1 day, 16 hrs)

COMPLEXITY
Medium

As soon as the last US Navy carrier battle group departs the theater, the Russian forces have orders to launch surprise air and cruise missile attacks against the American bases on the Maldives and to sink any US ship attempting to come to the bases' rescue.

Actually, American intelligence picked up upon the unusually heavy concentration of Russian military force in Sri Lanka and issued an urgent warning to the President that a surprise attack was a distinct possibility. The President, however, discounted that theory and departed the White House on a Thursday night for a three-day golfing weekend with Disney executives at Disney World. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff reached him on Friday morning on the sixteenth hole with news that the "phony war" was not going to be phony much longer.

FORCES: Green Player

A Navy P-3C patrol squadron and an Air Force fighter squadron are stationed at Diego Garcia. Another Navy patrol squadron and three Marine Corps squadrons are deployed at Male Atoll. A single Marine F/A-18C fighter squadron is located at Addu Atoll. Two surface task forces are situated in the theater. One task force, comprised of four frigates, is sailing off the southwestern Indian coast. The second task force is located somewhere near the Maldives. The latter group includes the *Essex* (LHD-2), normally an amphibious assault ship but now acting in the role of a small aircraft carrier. She is carrying a squadron of twenty Marine Corps AV-8B Harriers. Two submarines are reportedly on patrol somewhere within the region.

OBJECTIVES: Green Player

Destroy as many Russian units as possible. Also, prevent Russian surface and submarine units from ending the battle in the Maldives Zone.

FORCES: Red Player

Eleven Russian air regiments have been deployed to Sri Lanka, including a Navy Tu-26 Backfire regiment at Colombo and an Air Force Su-24 Fencer regiment at Negombo. A Russian battle group, including the carrier *Varyag*, has recently sailed from Colombo and is now situated somewhere south of Sri Lanka. A supporting battle group, consisting of two destroyers and two frigates, is about to depart Colombo. Three Russian submarines are operating within the theater.

OBJECTIVES: Red Player

Destroy as many US units as possible while attempting to get as many surface and submarine units as possible into the Maldives Zone by the end of the battle. Also, destroy the American airfields at Male Atoll, Diego Garcia, and Addu Atoll. If any of these airfields are damaged (not destroyed), fewer victory points will be awarded.

SCENARIO 18

The Battle of The Indian Ocean

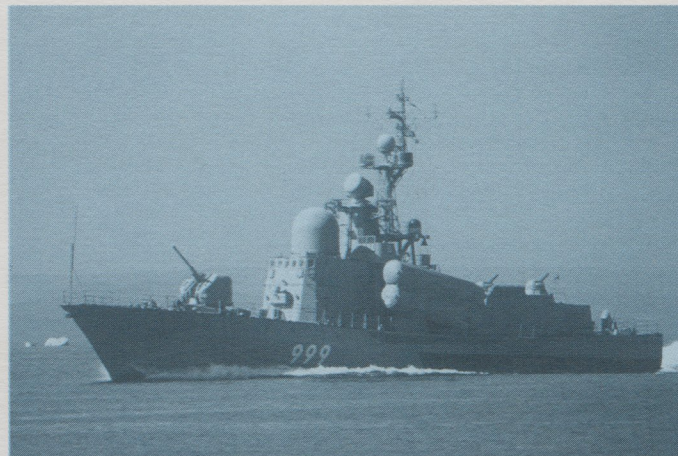
A political commentator once wrote that there is nothing more dangerous in the world than a US President with a negative public image. The accuracy of that statement has been confirmed by the events of the past six weeks.

When a new executive took over the White House in January 2001, conservatism was at its peak. The new President, a dedicated right-wing Republican, was swept into office by his promise to take government out of people's homes, balance the budget, reduce taxes, and make the streets safe again. For a short time his policies appeared to be working, and the President enjoyed widespread popularity among the American people. But about one year after his inauguration, the government began to unravel—just as the Democrats had predicted it would. The Social Security system collapsed. Two Cabinet members went to jail for taking bribes. The military seethed because of low pay and impossible global defense commitments. Worst of all, the President lost a widely publicized paternity suit filed by a former “acquaintance” who had been a well-known stripper in the neighborhood adjacent to Capitol Hill.

The President's approval rating plummeted to a level even lower than Bill Clinton's six years ago, after the Jimmy Carter “Ambassador of Goodwill to Iraq” fiasco. Quipped one member of Congress: “I thought the only way to get lower than Clinton's approval rating was to go into minus numbers.”

The situation was no better on the diplomatic front. Ever since the President's inauguration, a crisis had been smoldering in the western Pacific over North Korea's manufacture of weapons of mass destruction. For about a year, the President took little initiative in attempting to halt the North's production of these weapons. Six weeks ago, however, the President's National Security Advisor counseled the President that the best method of restoring his image among the American public was to harden his stance against North Korea. The President concurred.

Unfortunately the President's “get tough” policy in Korea immediately backfired when a US Navy SEAL team was captured on an uninhabited island in the Yellow Sea, just off the North Korean coast. The North Koreans claimed that the SEAL team's mission was to assassinate the Premier of North Korea. Demanding the speedy release of the SEALs, the American



President insisted that the team was on a “routine training mission” when captured.

After the SEALs each received 30-year prison sentences in a North Korean “People's Court,” the President reacted by ordering massive air strikes on key economic targets in North Korea. Two days later, the North Korean People's Army invaded South Korea. Although the Korean crisis had been brewing for several months, South Korean and American military forces were caught by surprise and were swept southward by the North Korean invasion. Only one week after the attack, Seoul fell. The front eventually stabilized near Taejon, and now the war has settled into a stagnant period.

GAME LENGTH

12 turns (4 days)

COMPLEXITY

Medium

Meanwhile, American military forces have been drawn from other theaters, particularly the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, to support the war in Korea. Although the war has so far remained limited to the Korean peninsula, relations between America and Russia are now extremely explosive. Russia's open support of North Korea has angered the President, who has threatened harsh action against Russia if this aid continues. At the same time, the Kremlin launched into a violent anti-American tirade after the US Marine Corps seized several key islands in the Seychelles and the Maldives Islands three weeks ago. According to the American President, the seizure of these Indian Ocean islands was "an unfortunate necessity in the dangerous times in which we live."

The war is about to widen. The CIA has learned that the Russian Navy's Indian Ocean squadron has received orders from the Kremlin to neutralize the US airfields in the Indian Ocean by means of a surprise onslaught of cruise missile and air attacks. Although US Navy warships in the Indian Ocean are currently scarce, the President has ordered them to take immediate offensive action against the Russians. According to the Chief of Naval Operations, Russia's seaborne commerce routes within the Indian Ocean are highly vulnerable to attack. Accordingly, the President has ordered US Navy submarines to seek out and destroy Russian merchant ships within the theater.

FORCES: Green Player

Two USMC fighter squadrons and a Navy patrol squadron are deployed at Diego Garcia. Three USMC air squadrons and another Navy patrol squadron are stationed at the new airfield on Addu Atoll. A single USMC fighter squadron and a third Navy patrol squadron are located in the Seychelles. A US Navy battle group comprised of one destroyer and three frigates is on an exercise somewhere near the Maldives Islands. A second battle group, consisting of two destroyers and a frigate, has recently departed Diego Garcia. Five submarines, including the new *Seawolf* (SSN-21), are on patrol somewhere in the Indian Ocean.

OBJECTIVES: Green Player

Destroy as many Russian units as possible.

FORCES: Red Player

Russian long-range bombers (either Navy Tu-26 Backfires or Air Force Su-24 Fencers) are located at Ras Karma (on Socotra Island), Colombo (in Sri Lanka), Male Atoll (in the Maldives), and Banda Aceh (in Indonesia). Each bomber regiment is supported by fighters, electronic warfare aircraft, and patrol planes. A powerful Russian surface task force, including the carrier *Varyag*, is currently on station near the Laccadives Islands. Another task group, consisting of three destroyers, is situated somewhere near Sri Lanka. A third force of two destroyers and a frigate is sailing from the Gulf of Aden to the Maldives and is currently located somewhere in the western Indian Ocean. Two more small battle groups of two warships apiece are located off the western and southern coast of India. Eight convoys of Russian merchant vessels are currently at sea. Five submarines have been deployed to the Indian Ocean Fleet for the upcoming operation.

OBJECTIVES: Red Player

Destroy as many US units as possible. Also attempt to destroy or damage the US airfields at Diego Garcia, Victoria, and Addu Atoll. (The Red player gets more points for destroying airfields than damaging them; he also gets more points for destroying Diego Garcia than for destroying Victoria or Addu Atoll.) Red SC units must reach Ras Karma (on Socotra Island), Vishakapatnam (on the north-east coast of India), or Banda Aceh (in Indonesia) by the end of the battle.

SCENARIO 19

Blockade

The media has labeled it the “Cuban Missile Crisis of the 21st Century.” It all began when India and Pakistan went to war last year over the disputed Kashmir region. When the ground war turned into a bloody stalemate after two months, the Indian government secretly engineered a deal with Iran that prolonged the war just when it appeared to be headed to the negotiating table. As part of the agreement, Iran would enter the war on India’s side in exchange for access to India’s nuclear technology when the war ended. Iran’s entry into the conflict turned the tide in favor of India, and Pakistan sued for peace seven weeks later.

Four months after the end of the war, American diplomats learned the full details of the Indo-Iranian agreement. The new American President, who had promised during the campaign to “isolate and starve out the bandit terrorist governments of the world,” immediately expressed her concern that the Iranians would soon have the capability to build nuclear weapons. “If the United Nations doesn’t do anything about it, we will,” she declared. The matter was brought before the Security Council, which halfheartedly debated the issue for two months and then dropped it completely.

Nevertheless the President was determined to take action. She ordered satellites to take photographs of the Indian and Russian merchant ships carrying nuclear fuel from India to Iran. She then spoke on television, “inviting the civilized community of nations to join the United States in bringing a stop to an action that could be disastrous.” She declared that she had ordered the US Navy to implement a blockade of India in which any ship sailing between India and Iran would be boarded and inspected. If suspicious materials were discovered aboard, the vessel would be seized.

The response to the President’s request to the international community for naval forces to help maintain a blockade was disappointing. Indeed, only Australia provided more than a token force. Meanwhile the Indian ambassador to the United Nations railed at the United States’ acts of “high seas piracy” and firmly declared that his government would not back down. “The Indian people would rather starve than face humiliation,” he recently declared to Tom Brokaw on the NBC Evening News.



The blockade has been in force now for three weeks. On nightly television news broadcasts, military analysts have repeatedly pointed out that the forces allocated to the operation (fourteen American and five Australian surface warships) are woefully inadequate to maintain a solid blockade of the lengthy Indian coastline. When asked at a press conference whether the allied blockading force was symbolic or functional, the American Secretary of Defense replied cryptically, “That is for the government of India to decide.”

Although only a small percentage of merchant vessels departing or approaching Indian ports have been stopped and inspected by the blockading warships, the government of India is unified in support of its Prime Minister. The Prime Minister’s bellicose statements have heightened the tension between

GAME LENGTH
10 turns (3 days, 8 hrs)

COMPLEXITY
Medium

the US and India. In an interview with CNN's Connie Chung, broadcast live from New Delhi, the Prime Minister's mother was caught off guard when Ms. Chung inquired of her son's personal opinion of the US President. "Why don't you just whisper your son's words in my ear—off the record?" urged Ms. Chung. The Prime Minister's mother assented, and a hidden microphone in Ms. Chung's collar picked up the sentence that shocked the world: "What he really said was, 'That American lady President is a...I can't say the real word, but it rhymes with "witch".'"

The Indian Prime Minister has decided to take military action to break the US-Australian blockade. "A short little war in which a couple of American ships are sunk and a lot of American pilots are captured will humiliate the US in the eyes of the world—especially if we maintain close ties to Peter Arnett and CNN," the Prime Minister told his military chiefs. He added: "I want this war to end quickly, I want all civilized rules of warfare to be adhered to, and I want to win—but will someone please keep that Chung woman away from my mother."

In Washington the CIA has issued an urgent warning to the President that the Indians will commence military action tomorrow against the US and Australian blockading fleet. The President is furious. "We've been caught with our skirts down again because of another intelligence failure!" she wailed. "We don't have the military force there that we need, but we'll try to hold on and do the best we can with what little we have."

The battle is about to begin.

FORCES: Green Player

A US Navy patrol squadron and a US Air Force F-16 fighter squadron are deployed at Diego Garcia. Four USMC air squadrons from a Marine air wing are stationed at Addu Atoll. A Navy P-3C patrol squadron has been recently transferred to Masirah, Oman. An Australian fighter squadron and patrol squadron are located at Banda Aceh, Indonesia. Four groups of US Navy destroyers and frigates are on patrol off the western and southern coast of India, enforcing the blockade. Two Australian task groups are on station off of India's east coast. A US carrier battle group, centered on the carrier *Abraham Lincoln*, is currently performing exercises between Sri Lanka and the Maldives Islands. One Australian and two American submarines are on patrol somewhere within the theater.

OBJECTIVES: Green Player

Destroy as many Indian units as possible. Also destroy (or damage) the Indian airfield on Male Atoll. (More points are awarded for destroying rather than damaging the airfield.) Finally, prevent Red SC units from reaching Bombay, Karwar, Cochin, Madras, or Vishakapatnam by the end of the battle.

FORCES: Red Player

Indian Air Force fighter wings (each comprised of two or three fighter squadrons plus patrol aircraft) are deployed at Bombay, Cochin, Madras, Male Atoll (in the Maldives), and Car Nicobar (in the Nicobar Islands). An Indian Navy carrier battle group, including the ancient carrier *Viraat*, has just departed Bombay. A second carrier group, centered on the equally old flattop *Vikrant*, has recently set sail from Madras on India's east coast. A squadron of fast patrol boats is preparing for sea at Cochin, and a second squadron is making ready at Madras. Five Indian diesel submarines are at sea within the region. Eight small convoys of Russian and Indian merchant vessels are currently in transit to India from various points in the Indian Ocean.

OBJECTIVES: Red Player

Destroy as many US and Australian units as possible. Also, Red SC units must reach Bombay, Karwar, Cochin, Madras, or Vishakapatnam.

SCENARIO 20

Here Come the Marines!

The Middle East is aflame. Iraq and Turkey have been at war for more than three years over the disputed Kurdistan region. Two years ago Saddam Hussein widened the war by launching a surprise air offensive against Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, which promptly sucked the United States into the conflict. Israel joined the fray last year when Syrian and Iraqi SCUD salvos devastated parts of Tel Aviv. Four months ago, Iran—seeking to settle old scores with Saddam—invaded Iraq from the east. Simultaneously the Iranians closed the Strait of Hormuz to international shipping and launched air strikes against American airfields in Saudi Arabia.

In the United States, the American people have expressed enormous disenchantment about military involvement in this volatile region. This time the United States has not won a quick and painless victory as it did in 1991, and the American media is endlessly comparing the current situation in the Middle East to the fiasco in Vietnam in the 1960's and 1970's. In truth, like Vietnam, there appears to be little likelihood that the United States can extricate itself with honor from this quagmire. Hopes for a real military victory are slim, but it is not an attractive option to abandon important allies to their fate at the hands of tyrannical states—especially in an area of such economic importance to the United States. Currently the United States is fighting two separate enemies in the Gulf (Iran and Iraq), and both of those enemies are fighting each other. Rush Limbaugh summed up the feelings of most Americans when he said on his radio show last month, "The Middle East makes what's going on in Bosnia and Serbia seem understandable. Let's get out of there and let them kill each other off."

The President, however, does not agree. He closely (and secretly) questioned the Joint Chiefs of Staff about the American military effort that would be required to win a quick battlefield victory over Iran and Iraq. The Joint Chiefs were in unanimous agreement that a full call-up of the National Guard and Reserve would be necessary to free the active forces for full deployment to the Middle East. Military commitments in other areas of the world, such as Korea and Germany, would have to be sharply reduced or eliminated altogether. Production of ammunition and other war materiel would have to be increased. Finally, a six-month logistical build-up in the Middle East would be required before major offensive operations could take place.



The President has agreed to undertake all of these steps. However, the Director of Logistics for the Joint Chiefs (J-4) pointed out that most of the port facilities in the Persian Gulf are too close to the battle zone to permit safe unloading of troops and supplies. He has suggested that the United States establish a forward logistical facility on Masirah Island, off the southeastern coast of Oman. He also urged the President to establish a secure staging area and major naval base somewhere in the western Indian Ocean, such as Mombasa (in Kenya) or in the Seychelles Islands.

Unfortunately for the President, the government of Kenya recently turned down the American request for use of the Mombasa port and airfield facilities. The pro-Russian government of the Seychelles also declined the American

GAME LENGTH

9 turns (3 days)

COMPLEXITY

Medium

request. Angered by Russia's full support of Iran in the Middle East War, the President secretly consulted the Director of the CIA about what it would take to bring down the government of the Seychelles and replace it with one friendly to the United States. Three weeks later, a "popular revolution" erupted in Victoria, the capital of the Seychelles, deposing the pro-Russian government in favor of a pro-American one.

The President of Russia reacted angrily to this turn of events. He immediately ordered a Russian naval infantry battalion to Victoria to help restore the former government. Furthermore, he clearly stated that he would not tolerate American military interference in the Seychelles, and he has placed the Russian Navy's Indian Ocean squadron—which includes two aircraft carriers—in a state of war readiness.

Two nights ago, the President of the US went on national television and firmly declared, "We will not allow the will of the people of the Seychelles to be crushed under the weight of Russian bayonets." He has issued orders to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to seize Mahé (the island on which Victoria is situated) with two Marine battalion landing teams. The President has specified that the pro-American government in Victoria is to be kept in power at all costs.

FORCES: Green Player

Two US Navy P-3C patrol squadrons are stationed at Diego Garcia. A task force of one destroyer and three frigates and an amphibious ready group, consisting of four amphibious assault vessels (LHD, LPD, two LSD), are approaching the Seychelles from the northeast. A carrier battle group and a second amphibious ready group have just departed Diego Garcia. Each amphibious ready groups is carrying a marine expeditionary unit (MEU—a battalion landing team plus support elements and air assets). Two submarines are currently situated within the region.

OBJECTIVES: Green Player

Destroy as many Russian units as possible. Also, Green LHD, LPD, and LSD amphibious assault units must reach Victoria.

FORCES: Red Player

Russian Navy air reconnaissance squadrons are located at Ras Karma and Mogadishu. A carrier battle group, which includes two aircraft carriers, has just departed its anchorage near Socotra Island. A battle group consisting of six warships is located somewhere near the Seychelles. Three submarines are deployed to the theater.

OBJECTIVES: Red Player

Destroy as many US units as possible. Also, prevent US amphibious assault units from reaching Victoria.

SCENARIO 21

The Battle of the Strait of Hormuz

The new President was decidedly of a liberal persuasion. When he took over the White House in January 2001, he promised that the Defense budget—which had annually shrunk for more than a decade—would most definitely shrink a great deal more. As defense dollars became more scarce, interservice rivalry within the American military exploded. In budget hearings on Capitol Hill, each branch of the armed forces presented reasons why it was the most vital element of national defense and asked for the lion's share of the defense budget at the expense of its rivals. The rivalry worsened last month when, in an interview on *Larry King Live!*, the Chief of Naval Operations referred to the Air Force Chief of Staff as a “numbskull.” The Air Force Chief of Staff responded the following day by calling the Chief of Naval Operations a “dandy in a white suit.” The Army Chief of Staff joined the fray when he referred to the Air Force and Navy service chiefs as “air heads and goof balls.” (“And don’t even ask me about the Marines,” he smirked.)

The debate became so acrimonious that the President called for a special conference of the service chiefs and their staffs over the Fourth of July weekend at the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. (“Why are we meeting on Army ground?” the Chief of Naval Operations grumbled. “We’ve kicked their butts for six straight years in the Army-Navy game—we should be meeting in Annapolis.”) The President himself moderated the meeting.

The Air Force opened the conference by claiming that advances in stealth technology had made it clear that airpower alone could win wars. The Army would be needed only to occupy the ground vacated by the starved and dazed enemy—and Navy aircraft carriers would not be needed at all. The Army scoffed at this notion, pointing out that proponents of airpower had been making the same claims since 1918, but it was always the “grunt” who, in the final outcome, decided the issue.

Mumbling epithets under his breath as he took the podium, the Chief of Naval Operations declared that carriers were the best and fastest means by which the United States could deploy military power to a crisis zone without having to depend on unreliable allies. Furthermore, he said, advances in cruise missile technology demonstrated that key enemy targets could be hit with pre-



cision from offshore ships without risking the lives of pilots. “And as for an Army,” he added, “do we really need it when we have a Marine Corps?” The Army Chief of Staff, whose facial muscles had been twitching uncontrollably since the CNO began to speak, thereupon erupted in a violent coughing fit.

The next day, the President sat down with the service chiefs and made a simple proposal. “I’m a wargamer from way back,” the President said. “Avalon Hill, Victory Games—computer and board stuff—and to tell the truth I’ve been more impressed with some of these commercial games than the million dollar simulations I’ve seen you guys play in the Pentagon. I’ll tell you what. I’m going to set up a little scenario in this game here called *5th Fleet*. It’s going to assume that we’ve gone to war with Iran over their closure of the Strait of

GAME LENGTH

6 turns (2 days)

COMPLEXITY

Medium

Hormuz. We haven't arrived in the theater yet with much force—no ground troops, just an Air Force air wing in Saudi, and two carriers in the Gulf of Oman. We also have a bunch of supertankers in the Gulf, and one or two subs in the theater. Now what I want to know is, with this kind of force can we pretty much keep the Strait open, protect the tankers, and neutralize Iran's ability to constantly destabilize the region? Let me warn you—the result of this game may go a long way in helping me to determine which branch of the armed forces really deserves the most money in my budget for next year."

"Does this mean we actually have to read the game rules?" an incredulous Air Force Chief of Staff whispered to the Chief of Naval Operations.

"Oh my God, I hope not," the CNO croaked.

FORCES: Green Player

A Navy patrol squadron is stationed at Masirah airfield in Oman, and an Air Force fighter wing is deployed at Ad Dammam in Saudi Arabia. The Navy's "Middle East Force" (four frigates) is located near Bahrain. A task force, including the carriers *Abraham Lincoln* and *George Washington*, is operating in the Gulf of Oman. Two submarines are supporting the carrier task force. Five supertankers are currently situated in the Persian Gulf.

OBJECTIVES: Green Player

Destroy as many Iranian units as possible. Destroy the following Iranian airfields: Bandar 'Abbas, Chah Bahar, Bandar-e Lengeh, Shiraz, Bushehr, and Bandar Khomeyni. (Fewer victory points are awarded if any of the aforementioned airfields are damaged.) Also, Green ET (empty tanker) units must reach Kuwait.

FORCES: Red Player

Iranian Air Force fighter wings are located at Bandar 'Abbas, Chah Bahar, Bandar-e Lengeh, Shiraz, Bushehr, and Bandar Khomeyni. Three Iranian surface battle groups, consisting of fast patrol boats and some small frigates, are deployed in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. In addition, five Iranian diesel submarines are on patrol somewhere within the theater.

OBJECTIVES: Red Player

Destroy as many US units as possible. Also, prevent US ET (empty tanker) units from reaching Kuwait.

SCENARIO 22

Look Out, Baltimore!

Something bizarre is happening in Russia. It all began when Russian President Boris Yeltsin fell out of his chair in a drunken stupor during an interview with Barbara Walters on ABC. (Only five minutes before, he had vehemently denied that he used liquor at all.) Yeltsin thereupon rose from the floor and stormed out of the room, muttering something about “making a trip to visit Miss Yevgenia.”

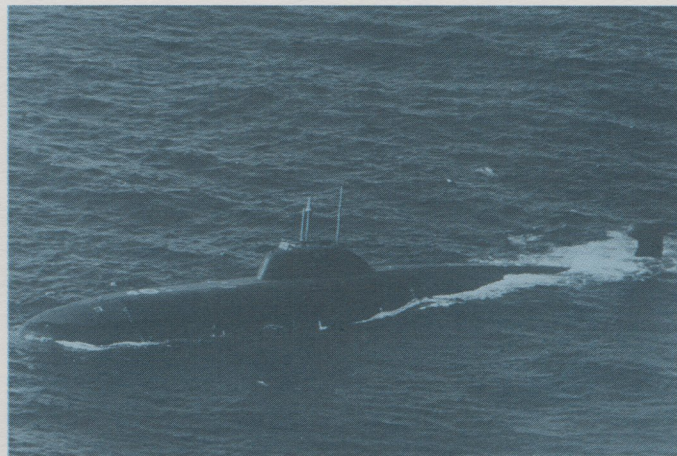
Russian sources informed ABC reporters that Yeltsin used a woman in Tula named Yevgenia Markoff as his astrologer. When Ms. Walters arrived at Yevgenia’s house the following day, no one was home, but a sign posted on the door said, “Gone to Sevastopol.” For the next three weeks, neither Yeltsin (nor Miss Yevgenia) could be found. No one—not even in the highest reaches of the Russian government—had any idea where they were.

They surfaced last week in the Crimean resort town of Yalta. A press conference was called, at which Yevgenia spoke for the President. “It was clear that Boris needed help,” she said. “I convinced him to retire from the public view for three weeks while I cleansed him of the vile influence of drink and taught him to regain self-respect.” Yeltsin himself did not take the microphone, although reporters noted that he smiled broadly throughout the news conference and repeatedly blurted out the phrase, “What is good for Miss Yevgenia is good for me.” When the news conference came to an end, Yevgenia took Yeltsin’s hand and led him off the stage.

The following day, “Boomer” Crabbe, a CIA operative in Moscow, was contacted by a high-ranking Russian diplomat with an urgent message. “It is clear that President Yeltsin has gone mad,” the Russian declared. “That woman Markoff is controlling his mind.”

“Yes, but what steps are being taken to restore order within the government?” Crabbe demanded of the Russian.

“Oh, that is not the problem—we will dispose of Yeltsin and the woman shortly,” the Russian replied. “However, there is a rather delicate matter that you must bring to the attention of your President immediately. It seems as if Yeltsin, in a deep state of paranoia, is convinced that Russia is about to be attacked by the US with nuclear missiles. He has apparently issued orders to his brother,



who commands the nuclear attack submarine *Bolshaya Neva* in the Indian Ocean, to launch missiles against a US city. The submarine has already commenced its cruise, and it has strict orders to maintain radio silence and stay deep throughout the operation. I need not tell you that this means that we cannot contact him anymore.”

“But the *Bolshaya Neva* is an *Oscar*—it’s not a ‘boomer!’” Crabbe exclaimed. “It carries SS-N-21’s. They’re like cruise missiles; they only have a range of 1,500 miles. The *Neva* would have to get pretty close to the east or west coast of the United States to reach anything. And if the sub is now in the Indian Ocean, it will have a long way to travel to get to the Atlantic or the Pacific. Surely you’ll be able to contact Boris’s brother by then.”

GAME LENGTH

15 turns (5 days)

COMPLEXITY

Low

“Do not be too certain, my friend,” said the Russian. “The brother is even crazier than Boris. My point is that your Indian Ocean naval forces must attempt to destroy the *Bolshaya Neva* before it can get into a position to fire the missiles at one of your cities.”

“Good God! Do you happen to know the cities that are targeted?” Crabbe sputtered.

“Baltimore has been brought up as a possibility,” replied the Russian. “But please don’t go out and panic the poor people in this fair city. I’m sure our missiles can’t hit anything they’re aiming at in any case, so evacuation won’t do any good. And besides, imagine how much harmony between our two nations will be hurt if this news gets out.”

FORCES: Green Player

Two P-3C patrol squadrons are deployed at Diego Garcia. Two P-3C squadrons are stationed at Masirah, Oman. Two surface battle groups, each consisting of three warships, have commenced searching for the *Bolshaya Neva* in the western Indian Ocean. A carrier battle group is currently on exercises in the theater. Three submarines, including the new *Seawolf* and *Connecticut*, are on patrol somewhere within the region.

OBJECTIVES: Green Player

Destroy the Russian submarine *Bolshaya Neva*.

FORCES: Red Player

The *Bolshaya Neva* is reportedly situated somewhere in the Arabian Sea or off the west coast of India.

OBJECTIVES: Red Player

The *Bolshaya Neva* must reach the Africa Zone in the southwest corner of the map.

IMPORTANT!

When playing the **computer**, let the computer be the **Red Player**.

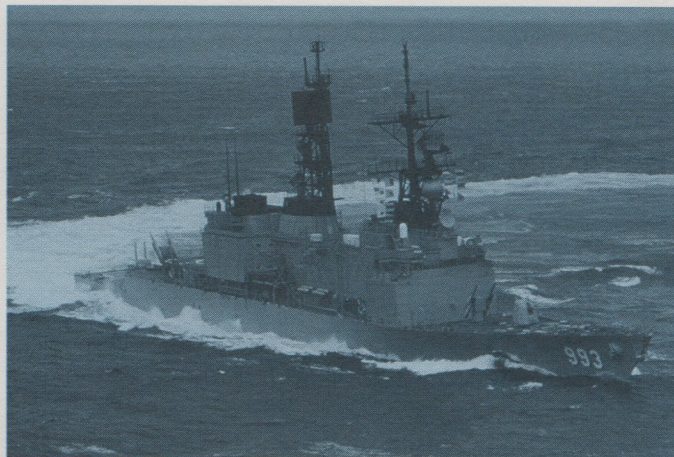
SCENARIO 23

Action in the Gulf of Oman

Diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia have never been more friendly. Democracy and capitalism are thriving in Russia, and the Russian armed forces have been fully integrated in NATO. At the same time the American economy is booming because of the vast new market for American goods in Russia. Both the United States and Russia share the same goal of combating Islamic fundamentalism, and the two governments have established a firm alliance for this purpose. Two years ago, when a radical Islamic fundamentalist government in Algeria threatened to destabilize the entire Mediterranean region, it was the combined diplomatic and military pressure from Russia and the United States that returned Algeria to democracy.

Thanks to the thawing of Russian-American relations, thousands of nouveau riche Russian tourists have been taking extended vacations to the United States. Indeed, so many Russians have visited Disney World recently that the Magic Kingdom has now been unofficially labeled “Little Moscow.” Unfortunately, relations between the tourists and the natives have not always been smooth. Last month Disney officials ejected a Russian colonel and his family from the “Mother Russia Pavilion” at the EPCOT Center when the Russian loudly proclaimed that Disney’s version of authentic Russian food was “nothing but swill.” After pressure was exerted on Disney by the US Department of State, Disney officials apologized to the Russian, hired a new chef at the Mother Russia Pavilion, and offered free passes to the Magic Kingdom for the colonel’s entire motorized infantry battalion (which was currently training with the Virginia National Guard at Fort A.P. Hill).

Unfortunately, another ugly scene took place last week when a Russian naval officer and an American naval officer got into a fist fight while waiting in line with their families at Space Mountain. Apparently the two officers were chatting amicably until the Russian made an offhand remark that the US Navy’s *Oliver Hazard Perry*-class frigates “weren’t worth a pinch of owl dung.” The American took great offense at this remark, as he had once served as executive officer of the USS *Nicholas*, a *Perry*-class frigate. The American worsened the situation by disparaging Russian naval traditions, claiming that “the only thing the Russian Navy was known for was the *Potemkin* mutiny and the defeat at



Tsushima.” This comment was more than the Russian could stand. He suddenly leaped onto the American, and both men fell to the ground in a heap. They wrestled inconclusively for a minute or two before Disney employees managed to separate them. As Goofy and Mickey Mouse escorted the antagonists to a park office, they continued to hurl insults at each other about their respective navies.

The following day, Disney officials called a press conference and stated that the two men had resolved their differences over a friendly game of Avalon Hill’s *5th Fleet*, and were now the best of friends. Indeed, throughout the press conference, both the Russian and the American stood behind the podium smiling broadly, each clutching a copy of *5th Fleet*, while a Disney psychiatrist fielded

GAME LENGTH

4 turns (1 day, 8 hrs)

COMPLEXITY

Low

questions from reporters. The psychiatrist pointed out that the best means of conflict resolution was to go right to the heart of the problem. "The only way these men could resolve their differences was by letting them figure out on their own whose navy really is better," said the psychiatrist. "I therefore left them alone with a copy of *5th Fleet* for an entire day while Disney World treated their families to a special tour at the Magic Kingdom."

"And whose navy is better?" asked a reporter.

"You have to play the game yourself to find out," the psychiatrist replied.

FORCES: Green Player

A US Navy P-3C Orion patrol squadron is deployed at Al Muharraq airfield in Bahrain. A surface task force consisting of two destroyers and three frigates is located near the Strait of Hormuz. A single submarine is on patrol somewhere in the Gulf of Oman.

OBJECTIVES: Green Player

Destroy as many Russian units as possible. Also, prevent Russian surface and submarine units from ending the battle in the Persian Gulf Zone.

FORCES: Red Player

A Russian Navy Tu-142M Bear reconnaissance squadron is deployed at Ras Karma (on Socotra Island). A surface battle group of five warships is located somewhere off the east coast of Oman. A single submarine is supporting the battle group.

OBJECTIVES: Red Player

Destroy as many US units as possible. Also, Russian surface and submarine units must end the battle in the Persian Gulf Zone.

SCENARIO 24

Indo-Pakistani War

The smoldering dispute between India and Pakistan over the disputed Kashmir region of the north has erupted into war. Three weeks ago, the Indian Army launched a surprise offensive and captured the Pakistani city of Lahore. Pakistani forces were in disarray for the first week of the conflict and precipitously fell back all along the front. Since then the front has stabilized and both armies have entrenched, but the Indian government is already claiming victory and has approached the United Nations about arrangements for a negotiated settlement.

The government of Pakistan, however, has refused to consider an armistice until Indian forces depart Pakistani soil. Meanwhile, Pakistani diplomats have approached other Islamic governments to ask for military and economic assistance. "The Islamic world must not allow a single Indian soldier to remain on our soil," declared Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. Saudi Arabia and Indonesia have responded favorably to Bhutto's plea and have both promised immediate aid.

In New Delhi the Indian government has replied to Pakistan's diplomatic moves by threatening to "completely close off Pakistan from the rest of the world." The Indian military hierarchy is confident that this threat can be successfully carried out given the Indian Navy's great superiority over the Pakistani fleet. Indeed, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy has already ordered the bulk of his warships to sea with instructions to sink on sight any Pakistani, Saudi, or Indonesian vessel—commercial or military—and to implement a blockade of all Pakistani ports on the Arabian Sea.

The Saudi contribution to the defense of Pakistan has so far been minimal: nothing more than a few infantry battalions and an F-15 fighter squadron have arrived at the front. Initially the King of Saudi Arabia had not planned to send any naval forces to the theater of war, but the rumored sortie of the Indian fleet and its supposed threat to Saudi merchant shipping has caused the King to change his mind. As a result three Saudi frigates and a flotilla of fast patrol boats have recently sailed from the Persian Gulf with express orders to cooperate with the Pakistani Navy in defending friendly freighters and tankers in the Arabian Sea. In addition the Saudi ships have been instructed to attack Indian military and commercial vessels should the opportunity arise.



The entry of Indonesia into the war has essentially opened up a second front in the eastern Indian Ocean. Although India has little to fear from Indonesian ground forces, the threat posed by the Indonesian Navy is significant, and the Indians have therefore been forced to divert naval forces to this region to protect their sea lines of communication.

The naval phase of the Indo-Pakistani War is about to begin. According to most military analysts, the naval campaign will determine the outcome of the war.

GAME LENGTH

9 turns (3 days)

COMPLEXITY

Medium

FORCES: Green Player

Two Pakistani air wings have been committed to the upcoming naval campaign: one at Karachi and the other at Jiwani. A Pakistani surface battle group of three frigates has recently departed Karachi. It has been ordered to cooperate with a Saudi battle group—also comprised of three frigates—which is reported to have passed the Strait of Hormuz yesterday. A Pakistani squadron of fast patrol boats is still in port in Karachi. Three Saudi patrol boat squadrons will soon arrive in the theater. An Indonesian battle group of five frigates has just transited the Strait of Malacca and is located somewhere near the Andaman Islands. Three Pakistani submarines have been reported at sea west of India. A single Indonesian submarine is operating off the Indian east coast. Six small convoys of merchant vessels are currently in transit to Pakistan in the Arabian Sea. Two Indonesian convoys are reportedly in the Bay of Bengal, heading for Banda Aceh.

OBJECTIVES: Green Player

Destroy as many Indian units as possible. Also, Green SC units must reach Karachi, Jiwani, or Banda Aceh. Finally, prevent Red SC units from reaching Bombay, Madras, or Vishakapatnam by the end of the battle.

FORCES: Red Player

The Chief of Staff of the Indian armed forces has committed three air wings to the impending naval battle. These wings have been deployed to Rajkot, Cochin, and Bombay. In the western theater, a large Indian Navy task force, including both of the Navy's aircraft carriers, has recently departed Bombay. A squadron of fast attack boats is in port near Bhavnagar. Four diesel submarines are reportedly on patrol in the Arabian Sea and off the west coast of India. In the eastern theater a surface task force has recently sailed from Vishakapatnam, and a squadron of patrol boats is deployed near the Andamans. A single diesel submarine is supposedly operating somewhere in the Bay of Bengal. Finally, many Indian merchant ships are currently at sea. Six small convoys of freighters are located in the Arabian Sea, all of which are en route to Bombay. Two other convoys are situated in the Bay of Bengal, headed for Vishakapatnam or Madras.

OBJECTIVES: Red Player

Destroy as many enemy units as possible. Also, Red SC units must reach Bombay, Madras, or Vishakapatnam. Finally, prevent Green SC units from reaching Karachi, Jiwani, or Banda Aceh by the end of the battle.